

## Dumas, Delors warn U.S.

RAMATUELLE, France (R) — France warned the United States Monday against trying to rule the world and said the U.N. and Europe should counterbalance the influence of the only superpower left after the collapse of Soviet communism. "American might reign ... without balancing weight," French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas told political associates. "I am telling our American friends: They must realize that being the world's top power creates not only possibilities and rights ... but also duties." He told a meeting of the ruling Socialist Party in this southern resort, Jacques Delors, the French president of the European Community Commission, also told the seminar Washington could not take charge of the whole world. Both Mr. Dumas and Mr. Delors said the United Nations and the European Community should counterbalance American influence. They added that the role of the U.N. should be boosted and east European countries should join EC nations in a European confederation. "If Europe wants to share the world's leadership, it must equip itself to do so," Mr. Delors said.

Volume 16 Number 4792

AMMAN TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1991, SAFR 24, 1412

## Libya-bound cargo seized in Hamburg

BONN (AP) — Investigators seized a shipment of Libya-bound machinery at Hamburg harbour and launched a probe to determine if a German firm was trying to help the Libyans build rockets, officials said Monday. German authorities stressed, however, there were no indications the company was actually guilty of wrongdoing. The raid occurred on July 16. The machinery was to be shipped on a Libya-registered freighter, said Hans-Josef Blumensatt, chief prosecutor in Wiesbaden where the investigation is based. Offices of the Fritz Werner Company, owner of the equipment, were also searched and documents seized, Mr. Blumensatt said. The raids followed a tip by "intelligence sources" that the material could be intended for rocket production, said Volker Franzen, spokesman for the federal economics ministry. However, Mr. Franzen and Mr. Blumensatt said no evidence has yet been found the equipment was meant for military use. Mr. Franzen did not identify the "intelligence sources." During the past few years, U.S. intelligence has tipped off German officials about suspected illegal military deliveries. Mr. Blumensatt identified the seized shipment as an industrial oven and a fiber-wrapping machine. Mr. Franzen said authorities later deemed the equipment does not need a federal export permit.

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams

## Regent meets Masri

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Monday visited the Prime Ministry where he held talks with Prime Minister Taher Masri.

## Distribution of food coupons resumed

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Supply Monday resumed distributing food ration coupons to citizens through its 90 centres. The coupons entitle holders to get sugar, rice and milk for subsidized prices during the coming four months. Ministry of Supply sources said the ministry will form committees in government departments, companies, banks, the armed forces and the security departments to distribute the coupons to citizens at their workplace to save them time and effort.

## Dutch parliament delegation arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — An eight-member parliamentary delegation from the Netherlands arrived in Amman via Ramtha Monday on a three-day visit to Jordan during which it will hold talks with the speaker of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, the foreign minister and other Jordanian officials. The talks will deal with the situation in the region. The delegation was received in Al Ramtha border post by Al Ramtha Deputy Mohammad Al Dardour, the district governor, and other officials.

## Ben Alawi visits Yemen

AUSCAT (AP) — Oman's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yousef Ben Alawi flew Monday to Sanaa to resume a process of developing bilateral ties that had been interrupted by the merger of North and South Yemen and the Gulf crisis last year. The official Oman News Agency quoted Mr. Ben Alawi as saying he would hold consultations with the Yemeni officials on various issues and work for bolstering bilateral ties between the Omani and Yemeni nations.

## Ilescu in Israel

TEL AVIV (AP) — Romania's resident Ion Iliescu arrived in Israel Monday, making him the first president from his country to visit the Jewish state. The four-year visit comes at a time when Israel is strengthening ties with European countries. All but Romania severed ties with Israel over the 1967 war.

## Maghreb summit on September 15

ABAT (R) — A summit of the Maghreb states will begin in Casablanca on Sept. 15, Morocco's Interior Minister Driss Basri announced. He told a preparatory meeting of local officials in Casablanca that foreign ministers will meet on Sept. 13 and 14. Five members of the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU) — Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia — were finally due to hold their summit in Libya in June but it was postponed due to political uncertainties after the Gulf war. King Hassan of Morocco took over the AMU chairmanship for a year at the request of Mauritania, which stepped down because of domestic problems.

# Gorbachev, republic leaders turn table against hardliners

U.S. recognises Baltic independence

The Associated Press

He said it was premature to discuss how much aid might be sent, but he said "we are limited in what we can do." He noted the United States is also committed financially to Eastern Europe — it's also very important that Czechoslovakia and Poland and Hungary succeed."

U.S. President George Bush granted full diplomatic relations to the Baltics since last month's failed coup in the Soviet Union. Mr. Bush said he had spoken to the presidents of the Baltic states and told them independence would be recognised.

More than 30 nations have recognised the Baltics as Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, formally recognising the independence of nations that were annexed by the Soviet Union in a 1940 deal with Nazi Germany.

Mr. Bush made the expected announcement after waiting in Moscow for Soviet lawmakers to do the same. Nonetheless, he hailed the pace of change in Moscow and offered strong praise for President Gorbachev.

"The fact that I think he's done an awful lot for the world is out there for all to see," said Mr. Bush. He said of the collapse of Soviet communism:

"I think history will write this month down as one of the most important turning points toward a genuine new world order and certainly a turning point toward freedom and democracy. It's been monumental."

Mr. Bush was asked if there needed to be a central government at all, and he said, "I think there's got to be some government with which the United States works on many questions," such as nuclear defence and Middle East diplomacy.

Mr. Bush said he was sending U.S. officials to the Baltic nations to assess what medical and food assistance should be extended during the difficult economic months to come.

(Continued on page 5)

## Israel says Baker due in Mideast; Bush reports 'no present plans'

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — U.S. Secretary of State James Baker will return to the Middle East this month to conclude terms with both Israelis and Arabs for a peace conference, the Israeli foreign ministry said Monday.

Israeli media and diplomatic sources said he was expected in Israel next week after the Jewish new year holiday, which would provide meetings on Monday and Tuesday.

It would be the seventh visit to the region by Mr. Baker, who has been trying since the end of the Gulf war to convince Israel and the Arab states to hold a peace conference tentatively scheduled for October.

"There have been exchanges, communications between us and the Americans and talks the Arab countries to tie the whole thing up," said foreign ministry spokesman Zeev Dover. "There are still some questions that have not been finalised."

The Israeli daily Yedioth Ahronoth said Mr. Baker was expected to arrive in Israel this weekend, while Israel Radio said he would begin his latest shuttle among Arab capitals on Sept. 12.

## Bush: Mideast peace initiative unaffected

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine (R) — President George Bush said Monday that efforts to arrange Middle East peace talks were unhampered by the turmoil in the Soviet Union, but suggested that the timetable for a peace conference was uncertain.

At their Moscow summit in July, Mr. Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev agreed to work for direct negotiations between Israel and the Arabs starting in October.

"I can't give you the prospect of that. I don't think it's been affected by anything in the Soviet Union, however — the ball lies in other courts," the president said when asked if the peace conference was still on track.

Mr. Bush was apparently referring to a residual sticking point in convening a peace conference at some point.

(Continued on page 5)

# Jordan Times

An independent Arabic political daily published by the Jordanian Press Foundation

جورдан تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة تصدر عن المؤسسة الأردنية للأنباء

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams

## Ensour reaffirms Jordan's position

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Monday reaffirmed its stand vis-a-vis Middle East peace initiatives and reiterated its demand for a durable and honourable settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Jordan's views were presented by Foreign Minister Abdallah Ensour to the ambassadors of China, India, Pakistan, Turkey and the Philippines.

In reviewing the developments in the ongoing peace efforts, the minister said that Jordan was seeking a total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the rights of the Palestinian people. These demands, the minister said, are basic requirements for a comprehensive settlement that would enable the Palestinian people to take active part in the efforts to reach a durable settlement.

"There are clear contradictions between the Israeli policies and practices and the principles on which the peace process is based," Dr. Ensour said.

While the peace process is based on an exchange of territory for peace, the Israelis are going ahead with plans to build settlements in the occupied territories, he pointed out. The settlement programme should be immediately stopped so that an opportunity climate can be created for a successful peace process, he said.



EXPECTING ATTACK: Serbian villagers with a machine gun take position in Bijelo Brdo to counter an expected attack by Croatian forces

Sporadic mortar attacks in various parts of Croatia were reported overnight but the major flashpoints appeared calm. Zagreb Radio said a policeman was killed in the eastern Croatian village of Laskovo and houses were set on fire in Gospić near the Adriatic coast (see page 8).

## UNRWA chief arrives to assess possible help

AMMAN (J.T.) — The head of the United Nations agency overseeing aid to Palestinian refugees arrived in Jordan Monday to consider how to help the Kingdom cope with a flood of expatriates from Kuwait and other Gulf countries.

In a statement to Jordan Television at the airport, Mr. Turkman said: "We know that Jordan is under a very heavy burden because of these arrivals and migrations. We, as UNRWA, will do our best to help those who need UNRWA's assistance."

The only thing we know for sure is that there has been an increase in the student population of UNRWA schools," he said. "In the last years I believe some 5,000 new students have been added and we are now building new classrooms to accommodate the children. How much relief is needed and how much new clinics are needed I do not know. We are going to discuss these things with the Jordanian government."

UNRWA provides education, health and other services to about 950,000 Palestinians who have registered with it in Jordan.

About one-fourth of the registered Palestinian refugees still live in camps established in the Kingdom after the 1948 and 1967 wars with Israel drove hundreds of thousands of Palestinians across the River Jordan.

## Kouchner: Garang still in charge

NAIROBI (Agencies) — France's minister for humanitarian affairs says John Garang is still in control of Sudanese rebels contrary to recent claims he was ousted, a newspaper reported Monday.

Bernard Kouchner said he met Colonel Garang in Kapoeta, a regional base for the southern Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) in southeastern Sudan near its border with Kenya over the weekend.

"He looked very well and very much in control," the daily *Naivasha Times* quoted Mr. Kouchner as saying. "He was surrounded by his nine commanders and nothing has happened to him."

Mr. Kouchner left Kenya Sunday evening and it was not possible to get further comment on his meeting with Col. Garang. The French minister was assessing humanitarian needs in southern Sudan where hundreds of thousands of drought victims and refugees need food.

The official, who the AP said agreed to discuss the trip only if not quoted by name, said that the radio report "stands to reason," but that Israel had "no firm knowledge about an imminent date."

Mr. Baker will try to work out a compromise between the two sides on the Palestinian issue, the radio said.

Differences over terms for attending peace talks and the abortive coup in Moscow have raised doubts over timing of the conference, but Mr. Dover told Reuters Israel has not been told of any change in the original October date.

The Palestinians are the only major participant in the proposed talks yet to accept the U.S. plan, stalled by internal debate over whether to accept advance concessions demanded by Israel.

Israel has conditionally accepted Mr. Baker's proposal but has demanded the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Palestinians from Arab East Jerusalem be barred from any role in the talks.

Palestinians reject these demands.

Mr. Baker would have to bridge that gap, reassuring an Israeli government that fear peace talks could force it to withdraw from occupied Arab territories such as East Jerusalem while persuading Palestinians it is in their interest to accept tough Israeli terms for attending.

Israelis want Mr. Baker to pro-

## Jerusalem Palestinians warned against selling land to Jews

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Palestinians leading the 44-month-old uprising against Israeli rule Monday warned Arabs against selling property in East Jerusalem to Jews.

In a leaflet to Palestinians in the occupied Gaza Strip and West Bank, including Arab East Jerusalem, the Unified Leadership of the Uprising declared:

"Anyone who is found guilty of selling property in Jerusalem to Jews must be put to death."

Palestinians say the Israeli occupation authorities are helping Jewish religious students take over buildings that become vacant in the city's Muslim quarter.

Israeli Housing Minister Ariel Sharon last week announced plans to tighten Jewish control over East Jerusalem by a ring of new settlements.

The leaflet said: "This organised campaign has reached a

dangerous situation and put the future of Jerusalem in the balance."

It called for a week of demonstrations, prayers at Christian and Muslim holy places in the city Sunday and Friday and mass visits to Jerusalem by Palestinians.

Israel claims East Jerusalem "annexed" after its seizure in the 1967 war, is part of the Jewish state's capital and demands it be excluded from future peace negotiations.

Palestinians regard East Jerusalem, home for 150,000 Arabs, as their future capital.

The Arab-Jewish struggle over East Jerusalem was heightened when Israel gave conditional support to U.S.-proposed Middle East peace talks in October.

Leaders of the uprising, which began in December 1987, urged Arabs living elsewhere to return to their homes in the city and

## Hamas offers to include missing Israeli in hostage-prisoner swap

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Palestinian fundamentalists in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip offered Monday to include a kidnapped Israeli soldier in an exchange for Western hostages held in Lebanon.

In a statement issued in Beirut, a spokesman for the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) said the group was holding Israeli soldier Ilan Saadon.

Mr. Saadon was kidnapped by another Israeli soldier by Hamas fighters in southern Israel May 3, 1989. The body of the other serviceman was found and the Israeli army assumes Mr. Saadon also died. His remains have not been found.

"It (Hamas) has started holding contacts with all forces and groups holding hostages and Israeli captives to take part in an exchange of captives," the statement added.

Col. Garang, a renegade army official, assumed leadership of the rebellion in 1983 seeking greater autonomy and economic development for the south.

"Hamas will continue its efforts with all parties concerned to unify efforts and positions to finish this operation successfully," it said.

Hamas is a rival of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) for leadership of the Palestinian uprising.

Israel demands proof of the fate of its seven servicemen missing in Lebanon before joining any U.N.-brokered exchange of Arab prisoners held by Israel for the Western hostages.

Israel says all its soldiers missing in Lebanon or their remains should be included in any swap.

Lebanon's pro-Iranian Hizbullah (Party of God), believed to be involved in the kidnapping, has denied holding any Western hostages.

Mr. Zichroni added: "I say the process will continue, but I am not talking about the Israelis at this stage. My forecast is that it will not take long, according to what I gather from what I hear."

The spiritual leader of Hizbullah has urged Germany to release two Palestinians it is holding as part of an overall prisoner exchange.

Sheikh Mohammad Hussein Fadlallah told the weekly news magazine *Der Spiegel* in an interview published Monday he believed Bonn would find a compromise allowing it to release the Hamadi brothers, jailed on terrorism charges.

## Gaza — a big prison with unbroken prisoners

By Ghader Taker  
Special to the Jordan Times

**RAFAH** — A rumbling noise breaks the menacing silence over this squall shantytown. Army jeeps head towards Samira Al Jabari's asbestos roofed shack. Then there is a thunderous explosion.

Israeli soldiers shout incomprehensible orders in Hebrew and broken Arabic and children scream. Ms. Jabari's neighbours could not leave their homes to help the family because of a daily curfew in Gaza between 9:00 p.m. and 4:00 a.m.

The sound of crumbling walls faded and 60 year-old Um Adel started ululating and singing as if it was a wedding. She clapped her hands to anger the soldiers.

She now lives with her three sons, their wives and her grandchildren in a tent next to the ruins of her demolished home. But the Israeli soldiers told her she had to remove the tent because the land will also be confiscated as punishment for her son's "crimes."

"I am in black within myself, but I always wear red for my enemy," Um Adel said quoting an often repeated Palestinian proverb. "They will not break me or my family ... we will manage," she said forcefully.

Her home was blown up because her eldest son Adel has been accused of being a member of the "Black Panthers," a Palestinian group which is accused by the Israelis of killing "collaborators."

According to a Western aid worker, at least 13 homes were demolished or sealed in Gaza between March and June this year, leaving over 150 people homeless.

Um Adel's fortitude is a common phenomenon in Gaza's eight crowded refugee camps, but 24 years of occupation, neglect and internal socio-economic pressure have also left many Gazans desperate and hopeless.

"Life is so difficult here," said Tahani Al Ali, a young woman. "We have no peace, constant harassment, humiliation and the world has forgotten us."

Day in and out, Gaza's reality grinds everyone down. For most mothers it is a struggle to cope with hardships imposed

by the intifada and to sustain resistance to the occupation forces. They also have to cope with an uprising that for the time being has turned on itself with Palestinians killing Palestinians.

Women in downtown Gaza City wait in the unbearable heat near the barbed wire of the central Gaza prison and headquarters for Israel's domestic intelligence organisation — the Shin Bet — to see their sons. The prison, located in the heart of the city, was the main education centre in Gaza City.

International relief workers said there are over 4,000 Gazans in Israeli jails on indefinite charges.

Children, dirty and unruly, play games in the maze of open sewers always with wooden or plastic guns as they act out. martyrdom.

Gaza men stay close to their homes. Those with no prison records and relatives without records, may work in Israel, but the number had drastically declined.

Thousands leave at dawn for poorly paid jobs in construction, unskilled agriculture work and the most menial municipal services, returning before the curfew to Gaza, their grand prison.

Since the beginning of the Gulf crisis, thousands of Palestinians have been issued green identity cards, barring them from leaving the Gaza Strip or travelling to Israel thus further tightening the noose. The card has become a prison without bars for many Palestinians.

Cardholders, both in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, complain of harassment and beatings by police and automatic arrest if they are picked up during routine identity checks near a scene of unrest.

Before the intifada, 80,000 Gazans worked in Israel, 55,000 during the intifada and now only 25,000 make the daily trek to Erez the checkpoint, Gaza's border with Israel.

Since 1989, a total of 388 Palestinians have been killed for allegedly spying for Israel's security services in the occupied territories. Suspected collaborators are forewarned with beatings and tough interrogation sessions.

Many Palestinian leaders concede that many of the dead

reduced to a trickle and funds from the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) are less than one third the pre-Gulf war level.

According to PLO sources, the organisation used to channel almost \$300 million in assistance to the West Bank and Gaza before the Gulf crisis. Now the PLO sends about \$50 million annually. The figures could not be verified.

Alongside the intense pressure from the occupation forces and a moribund economy, some Gazan groups, including Hamas, have imposed Islamic codes on the inhabitants and banned any type of entertainment. Theatres, cultural centres and the only public garden are now closed to the public.

Women are forbidden from walking in the street without covering their hair. The retribution from the self-appointed guardians of the faith can be severe, including stabbing and stoning.

"I never used to wear a veil before the intifada and now I am forced to," said a young college-educated woman. "I am scared of the fundamentalists." She refused to give her name.

Women branded as "loose," gamblers and alcoholics do not survive in Gaza. They are considered security risks, on the grounds they can be used as informants to trap activists.

Some justify the enforced adherence to Islam and ban on entertainment by saying that all of Gaza is in mourning because every family has a story to tell of a son or relative who had either been killed, wounded or arrested.

Opponents say that Hamas is using pressure tactics to show it controls the Gaza Strip but in fact it does not and people only comply to their orders out of fear.

The tension in Gaza has turned inward as the Israeli army deliberately reduced its presence relying on local informers.

"Gaza's economy is in tatters," said U.N. officer Issa Oraa. "We have a 40 per cent unemployment rate and they continue to tighten the screws."

After the Gulf war, remittances from relatives in Kuwait and the Gulf have been almost



A Palestinian shopkeeper sits outside his shop in the Gaza Strip while an Israeli soldier keeps watch on the street

were not collaborators. But they say the killings have declined in the last few months.

Some have given up the struggle and have escaped Gaza's misery. Gazans recount stories of women and men who have committed suicide or have tried to "accidentally" burn themselves with paraffin oil.

Palestinians say that coupled with the settlements, which divert water from Arab farms to satisfy the needs of the settlers, Israel has confiscated 35 per cent of the land of Gaza making the most densely populated place in the world an even more claustrophobic prison.

Over 750,000 Palestinians

## Qadhafi: Nothing to gain from animosity with U.S.

**NICOSIA** (Agencies) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi says he has nothing to gain from animosity with the United States and does not object to Arab mediation to improve ties with Washington.

The United States, whose planes attacked Libya in April 1986, has for years accused Col. Qadhafi of sponsoring international terrorism. The Libyan leader consistently denies the charges.

"I have no objection to the efforts made by Egypt, Algeria and Morocco to improve relations between Libya and America because we have no interest in being enemies with America," he told cadets Saturday night at the coastal town of Benghazi.

"But we cannot go to America and say 'please don't be our enemy,'" said Col. Qadhafi, whose remarks were carried by the Libyan news agency JANA.

"After all, we did not go to America and attack it."

He said the leaders of the three

countries — Egypt's Hosni Mubarak, Algeria's Chadli Benjedid and Morocco's King Hassan II — had promised to work to improve Libya's ties with Washington.

"We were happy (to think) that the Soviet Union will emerge again as a deterrent force against imperialism.

"How could we not support (the coup?)" JANA quoted Col. Qadhafi as saying.

Col. Qadhafi said his message to Genmady Yanayev, head of the emergency committee which seized power in Moscow last month, praised the "strategic friendship" which existed between Libya and the Soviet Union before Mr. Gorbachev came to power in 1985.

Mr. Gorbachev, said Col. Qadhafi, could keep the friendship he offered: "He is welcome to keep it if he wishes, but if he does not want to keep it, he is free to do so."

He said he would even take a copy of the message to Mr. Gorbachev. "I am prepared at any time to take it to Gorbachev to read it," the official JANA news

agency quoted him as saying.

The Libyan leader told the cadets that he believed the coup would have been a blow for "imperialism," his usual label for the United States.

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Muammar Qadhafi

"We support your action with all our might..."

The Libyan leader said the defeat of the coup in Moscow proved that his theory about the indestructible powers of the masses was right — a theory popularised in his Green Book, a politico-socio work.

## Kuwaitis clamour for U.S. bases

**KUWAIT** (R) — Kuwaitis are clamouring for U.S. troops and bases in the emirate but diplomats say this is ruled out under a protection agreement being negotiated with Washington.

"We are still afraid even to open our water taps, because we think Saddam and not water would trickle out," said an editorial in Monday's Al Qabas newspaper reflecting growing Kuwaiti fears.

A recent poll in the English-language Arab Times daily said 93 per cent of Kuwaitis wanted U.S. bases in the emirate and they did not trust fellow Arabs to protect them.

Last month, Kuwait and its Arab Gulf allies shelved plans to create a joint security force.

The United States has made it clear it will not keep bases in Kuwait, but will maintain a naval presence in the Gulf.

One Western diplomat in Kuwait said recent reports in local papers of an imminent pact with Washington involving U.S. bases in the emirate were aimed at domestic consumption, "because of a state of hysteria among the Kuwaitis that Saddam will attack."

Western diplomats said secur-

ity arrangements between Kuwait and the United States would cover the use of Kuwaiti facilities, logistical support, joint exercises and training. The Americans would also keep military equipment in the emirate.

They said Washington would repair Kuwait's two airbases, Ahmad Al Jaber and Al Asad, damaged in the Gulf war.

"But there will not be any permanent bases as the Kuwaitis want and no permanent presence. The Kuwaitis should feel safe enough with the arrangements and with a continued naval presence," one diplomat said.

Kuwait's Defence Minister Sheikh Ali Sabah Al Salem Al Sabah was quoted Saturday as saying the emirate was about to sign an agreement guaranteeing U.S. protection.

He said he would visit Washington soon to sign a pact under which the United States would store weapons and carry out joint exercises in Kuwait.

Sheikh Ali said the pact covered military cooperation to keep regional peace, protection of the two countries, the storage of weapons and equipment, and joint land, sea and air man-

oeuvres in Kuwait.

He said Kuwait needed external protection but he did not support the idea of foreign bases "because Kuwait is small and the presence of bases in it makes it threatened all the time because of its proximity to the enemy."

Fears of the Iraqi threat were heightened on Wednesday when Kuwait said it had thwarted an incursion by armed Iraqis onto the strategic island of Bubiyan.

The United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) is investigating the Kuwaiti reports, which Iraq denied.

"The Kuwaitis are trying to use any such Iraqi action to point out their vulnerability and the fact that Saddam is still after them. It will take them some time to realise that Saddam is in no position to attack them any more," one diplomat said.

On Tuesday Washington announced it would keep 1,500 ground troops in the emirate for several months longer than scheduled.

The first of the 1,500 troops started arriving Sunday to replace the 3,700 soldiers already in the emirate, who will finish their withdrawal by mid-September.

## Shin Bet agents get six months in jail for murder

**TEL AVIV** (AP) — The Israeli supreme court rejected an appeal by two agents of Israel's Shin Bet security service and sent them to six months behind bars for beating an Arab prisoner to death in a Gaza Strip jail, a justice ministry official said Sunday.

The two Shin Bet interrogators were appealing a court decision which convicted them of negligence in the death of a 27-year-old Palestinian.

The two agents had requested to serve their sentences doing community service arguing that their identities would be revealed, endangering their lives if they went to jail.

"Only by serving time in jail, and not by community service... can we deter others from going in the same directions," supreme court justice Aharon Barak wrote.

Mr. Barak added that the tribunal was aware of the pressures facing the Shin Bet.

But he said the agents "acted illegally. They violated the human rights of the suspect, caused the death of a man, harmed the image of the general security forces."

His voice cracking over the telephone, the elder Sheikh Ali said he was worried Nasser, another son currently serving a three-year sentence for uprising activities, would meet the same fate as his brother at the hands of Israeli interrogators.

In a plea bargain, the two agents, whose names were not released, pleaded guilty to charges of causing death by negligence, which carries a maximum sentence of three years.

"I think this sentence sounds like Shin Bet guys have killed an animal and not a human being," said Sheikh Ali's father, Kameil, upon hearing the sentence. "Is this a democracy we have been hearing from the Israelis?"

Businessmen said the government was hoping the private sector could fill the gap by trucking supplies from Iran and Pakistan — nations that play host to guerrilla groups trying to topple Mr. Najibullah.

Private deals must be made in hard currency, however, and after years of war Kabul's semi-official money market is short of dollars.

"We want cast-iron assurances that the government will not force us to sell any wheat or fuel we manage to acquire from either Iran or the Soviet Union to the armed forces at cut rate prices," one businessman said.

Government workers in Kabul receive essentials through a coupon system — when these are available. Ordinary residents rely on private bazaars where they can find expensive grain, sugar and cooking oil smuggled across the mountainous border from Pakistan.

With most people reliant on diesel fuel for heating and cooking in the coming months and with food prices rising, Afghans were preparing for a hard winter.

## Soviet supplies to Afghans dry up

**KABUL** (R) — Vital Soviet food and fuel supplies to Afghanistan appear to have virtually dried up since the political convulsions in the Soviet Union, causing Kabul prices to soar along with fears about the coming winter.

Amid the rapid Soviet changes it was unclear whether the cuts were due to a policy decision in Moscow or confusion at the heart of the Soviet system, businessmen and diplomats in the Afghan capital said at the weekend.

Huge Soviet SU-76 transport planes still land at Kabul airport but their cargoes are mostly destined for the Afghan army, which is fighting Mujahideen guerrillas.

Little appears to be coming down the Salang Highway from the Soviet border — the main route across the high Hindu Kush Mountains for wheat and fuel convoys.

Over the years the Soviet-backed government has come to expect a steady, seemingly inexhaustible flow of supplies from its northern neighbour, one Asian diplomat said.

That appears to have stopped for the moment, fulfilling President Najibullah's worst nightmare, he said.

With Moscow's help, the gov-

ernment has survived repeated guerilla efforts to halt supplies reaching Kabul since the last Soviet troops left in 1989 after a nine-year occupation.

However, the Afghan president has seen some of his closest allies in Moscow purged in the past 10 days for their part in the attempted overthrow of President Mikhail Gorbachev, and the rise of Russian President Boris Yeltsin who makes no secret of his wish for change in Kabul.

Petrol and diesel shortages in Kabul are beginning to bite. Black market prices of both have nearly doubled in recent weeks and transport operators say they are cutting services.

Five litres of petrol now cost about 3,500 afghanis (\$3.5), nearly twice the daily wage of a Kabul labourer.

Last week President Najibullah said he was confident Moscow would stick to its commitments to Kabul.

However, the country had acquired only one-third of the wheat needed to survive the harsh Afghan winter until next March, Food Minister Anwar Dost said.

With most people reliant on diesel fuel for heating and cooking in the coming months and with food prices rising, Afghans were preparing for a hard winter.

## QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (06) 3320

## CJB defers taking decision on sale of BCCI branches

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Central Bank of Jordan (CJB) Monday deferred taking any decision on allowing the sale of the branches of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) pending further legal procedures.

A CJB announcement, issued at the end of a board meeting called to discuss the issue, said that the postponement was decided to allow for the finalisation of all legal procedures which would allow the central bank to take the appropriate decision with regard to the BCCI branches.

The CJB has received several bids from Jordanian financial institutions to purchase the BCCI branches. These are the Jordan Arab Banking Corporation, the Union Bank and the Business Bank.

Last month, the CJB expressed hope that a final decision on

selling the BCCI branches would be taken in the first week of September and invited interested institutions to submit their offers for the transaction.

A decision was taken last month allowing interested banks to study the auditors' report about the BCCI before deciding to buy.

The CJB's desire to sell the three branches of the BCCI in Jordan came in a reaffirmation of the government's decision not to order the liquidation of the BCCI operations in Jordan but to sell the branches to interested banks.

The BCCI, founded in Pakistan in 1972 and with operations in more than 70 countries, was alleged to have been tied to drug barons, terrorists, arms dealers and intelligence agencies and to have robbed depositors of billions of dollars.

## Ministry of Education adopts decisions on tawjihi exams

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Education Monday adopted a number of decisions related to the tawjihi examinations for the current 1991-92 scholastic year allowing more time for the students during the examinations sessions and adjusting the level of marks for a number of subjects.

A statement said that the education committee at the ministry, chaired by Minister of Education Eid Dabiqat, had decided that more time would be allowed for the English and Arab subjects in the literary stream, for the English and Physics subjects in the scientific stream and for Arabic in the agricultural, industrial, hotel management and nursing streams.

Furthermore, the committee has decided that the lowest accepted mark in English, in the literary stream, be further lowered and the lowest mark in Arab history be raised a little. But no figures were given by the committee.

The committee said that the decision was taken following due consideration of the results of the tawjihi examination in the past scholastic year and in light of reports submitted by various concerned bodies about that examination.

The committee has decided that examination committees would have to give due consideration to these amendments when setting tawjihi examinations from now on.

The final results of the tawjihi examinations for the past year, announced by Dr. Dabiqat on July 19, showed that 51.9 per cent of a total number of 62,861 students passed the examinations.

Complaints were made in the papers and on Jordan television about the difficult sets of questions and the insufficient time allowed for a number of the subjects given to the students.

## Iraqi official appeals to world community to lift embargo

AMMAN (Petra) — Iraq is currently passing through a very critical stage unprecedented in history, and its people are exposed to untold suffering and starvation coupled with numerous diseases, according to Speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly Saadi Mahdi Saleh.

The Iraqi people are facing continued aggression and the embargo since Iraq has implemented all U.N. Security Council resolutions related to the Gulf crisis.

He said that the council has no more justification for maintaining the embargo on Iraq, whose children and elderly are the main victims.

## 2 children found dead

ZARQA (J.T.) — Two crimes were reported to have been committed in the Zarqa Governorate and the victims were a 10-year-old boy and a 15-year-old girl.

A police department source in Zarqa said the body of the boy, identified only as M.A.M.W., was found in an abandoned home. He was murdered when a plastic bag was wrapped around his face, the source said.

According to the prosecutor general, the parents of the dead child had reported his disappearance 48 hours after searching for him in vain.

He said the murderer must

have lured the child away from his home at the Ghweiriah District before killing him in Al Hussain District, throwing his body in the abandoned home. He said that investigations were continuing.

In the other murder case, a 15-year-old girl identified only as L.A.F.A., also from Zarqa City, was found murdered. The murderer is her own brother who told the police that he killed his sister because of her bad conduct.

He said that he tied a rope around her neck and strangled the girl.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### EXHIBITIONS

★ Art exhibition by Ibrahim Abul Rabb at the Royal Cultural Centre.

★ Exhibition of ceramics by Iraqi artist Salam Jamali Al Nouri at Alia Art Gallery.

### CONCERT

★ Concert by Al Jeed Al Jadid folk troupe at the Royal Cultural Centre — 8:30 p.m.



**MATHEMATICS CONFERENCE OPENS:** The first Jordanian Mathematics Conference opened at the University of Jordan Monday and the participants are set to review 34 research papers. The opening session of the three-day conference was addressed by Dr. Mohammad Hamdan, (centre) who deputised for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. Dr. Mohammad Al Maqdisi, the university vice-president, also addressed the opening session underlining the important topics for discussion and calling for interaction among the participants to find practicable resolutions. According to Dr. Qasem Zoubi, who chaired a committee that prepared for the conference, the participants will discuss the establishment of a Jordanian mathematics society in addition to reviewing the research papers. Dr. Zoubi said that the University of Jordan had prepared for the conference in cooperation with the other three government universities in Jordan: Mutah University, Yarmouk University and the Jordan University for Science and Technology.

## Amman Financial Market to implement new stock trading regulations

By Ziyad Al Shilleh  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Amman Financial Market (AFM) will next week implement new regulations related to dealings with shareholding companies in terms of their operations, profits and the number of shares traded in the market, according to an announcement by Ibrahim Bileisi, the market's director general.

As of the coming week, the AFM will announce the suspension of trading in shares by companies found to be violating regulations and will also declare the financial position of various companies and their activities as well as their classification to help investors make decisions on their trading in shares, Mr. Bileisi said.

But perhaps the most important information required by the investors which the AFM will declare is that which throws light on the companies' capital, profits, rights of shareholders and companies' creditability, he said.

Mr. Bileisi said that companies which violate the regulations would risk having their shares suspended from trading. These regulations, Mr. Bileisi added, will help investors and traders in shares to decide on investment areas.

The use of the buildings to house some classrooms will leave between 200 to 300 female students from the JUST without accommodations, said Dr. Kamel Ajlouni, president of JUST. The female students, most of whom live outside the

area, have normally been accommodated at nearby Yarmouk University, Dr. Ajlouni said.

The combined student population of the two universities is about 18,000, Dr. Mutlaq said. Of that number, a big percentage is from the Irbid district; they reside with their families nearby, she said.

Because of the new space restrictions, Yarmouk University has decided to give priority to student applications for housing, Dr. Mutlaq said.

New students from the West Bank, other countries and outside Irbid district, in that order, will be given priority for the available housing, she said.

The plan will allow Yarmouk University officials to accommodate 95 per cent of their female students, Dr. Mutlaq said. She stressed that the students currently in the two buildings will not be displaced. Instead, the university will wait for them to leave and will not place any new students in the buildings.

New students will be placed in buildings in the area where the university is renting apartments at a cost of JD 25 to JD 30. "It's very cheap," Dr. Mutlaq said. "It's minimal. This figure includes ... a furnished room, water, electricity, heat-

ing, cleaning and supervision."

But while Yarmouk University seems to have solved its housing problems, the conversion of the two buildings has seriously hampered JUST's ability to help its boarding students.

An angry Ajlouni repeatedly said he had tried to find a solution to the problem and rallied against the local press for continually covering the issue without offering solutions.

"I don't know (what to do)," he said. "If you can find houses in Amman or Irbid I will house them.

"You try to help your students but you can't find housing in Irbid," he said.

Dr. Ajlouni said his options were limited because of a tight budget, soaring rental costs as a result of increased demand and competition from returnees for the available housing.

"Talk to the prime minister," Dr. Ajlouni told a reporter, again making the point that his options were limited.

It is the government which allocates the money, not the university."

Dr. Ajlouni said he understood that the government also was limited in its options.

"How can I ask the government to give me money when

## Housing shortage for students in Irbid frustrates administration

By Nidal M. Ibrahim  
and Aida Tavil  
Special to the Jordan Times

IRBID — The massive influx of returning expatriates from the Gulf states and the expansion of classes at Yarmouk University have deprived students there and at the Jordan University for Science and Technology (JUST) of accommodations, leaving many to wonder how they will attend school in the new academic year due to begin Sept. 16.

The two buildings normally used to house the students are being transformed into classrooms for new courses that are being introduced at Yarmouk University, said Dr. Eideh Mutlaq, director of student services. The two buildings, along with other housing, in the past were used to accommodate about 2,000 students from the two universities, she said.

Many specialisations have been introduced and there are no buildings to house new schools," Dr. Mutlaq said.

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area, have normally been accommodated at nearby Yarmouk University, Dr. Ajlouni said.

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"How can I ask the government to give me money when

## Organisations to grant farmers loans for income-generating projects

AMMAN (Petra) — The Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) and the newly created Development and Employment Fund (DEF) will cooperate in providing soft loans to local farmers enabling them to carry out income-generating projects, according to an agreement signed by the two sides Monday.

As an initial step, the ACC will channel funds to be given as loans to the farmers to the EDF which, in turn, will transfer the loans to farmers who need them to begin their projects, the statement said.

The first installment to be sent to the EDF will be JD 25,000, according to Dr. Abdul Iah Abu Ayash, the fund's general director.

In order to benefit the largest number of small farmers, Dr. Abu Ayash said that the ceiling for such loans should be JD 6,000 and the borrowers should provide guarantees that they would pay back the loans and the interest on them.

Besides giving the loans to the farmers, the fund will undertake the process of collecting the installments when the farmers start paying back their dues, Dr. Abu Ayash said.

Dr. Abu Ayash said that loans

would be given to able-bodied members of poor families without any source of income provided that they personally undertake the implementation of the projects. He said that families whose monthly income is less than JD 120 are considered poor and are, therefore, eligible for the loans.

The loans are to be given by the ACC solely for agricultural projects, benefiting small farmers, including unemployed agricultural engineers, said Dr. Abu Ayash.

Labour Minister Abdul Karim Al Dughmi had said that the loans would be given to graduates of VTC centres and to heads of needy families to help them start a business of their own.

According to Mr. Dughmi, the Ministry of Labour will also seek employment for all VTC graduates in a bid to reduce unemployment in Jordan.

## CAEU meeting to discuss Arab integration, administrative issues

AMMAN (Petra) — The question of moving the head offices of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) from Amman to Cairo will be on the agenda of an Arab League meeting which is due to open in the Egyptian capital Tuesday, according to the Council of Ministers.

The session, which will be attended by Prime Minister Tahar Massri and Cabinet members, will also review a number of draft laws and a report by the House's Financial Committee on amendments to the Income Tax Law.

The Senate will also discuss and approve a new draft law on the Higher Court of Justice, which was approved by the Lower House Sunday.

The Lower House will hold a session on Tuesday afternoon to discuss, among other things, a draft law on press and publication, the Zarqa University law and to refer them to the House's special committees.

Ragheb will take part in the Joint Egyptian-Jordanian Investment and Development (Holding) Company meeting which is due to convene in Cairo Thursday. The minister said he would hold talks with Egyptian Minister of Foreign Trade and Economy Yousif Mustafa for promoting bilateral trade.

The minister, who left for Cairo Monday to head Jordan's delegation to the Arab League meeting, said that the two-day party would also discuss financial and administrative matters related to CEAU's functions.

The decision was an extension to the original government announcement allowing Jordan

to participate in the CEAU's functions.

Also on the agenda of the two-day meeting are the questions of Arab economic integration, the united Europe and the effect of the European common market on inter-Arab economic relations, according to the minister.

Mr. Ragheb said that the petrochemical industries in the Arab World and their role in socio-economic development as well as tourism in Arab countries and means of promoting the Arab tourism industry would also be discussed.

Apart from the two-day Arab League meeting, Mr. Ragheb

expressed his hope that the letter of understanding to be signed by Jordan and Iran in Tehran last week.

The letter was also signed by Iranian Minister of Commerce Abdul Hussein Vahabji following several days of talks with Mr. Ragheb. The letter expresses

the two sides' determination to promote trade and economic ties and paves the ground for visits by officials economic and trade delegations to Tehran and Amman to explore further cooperation.

The letter is designed to promote trade, and provide for the organisation of trade fairs and launching cooperation between the free zones in the two countries.

The letter calls for the two countries to cooperate in construction and operation of joint committee, to convene periodically in Amman and Tehran, to follow up the implementation of bilateral agreements.

Banks in the two countries will adopt measures to facilitate payment and promote the flow of goods while commercial centres for the two countries will be established in their capitals to promote the sale of national products.

The minister said earlier Iran had agreed to buy 250,000 tonnes of fertilizers in 1991 in a \$65 million deal. He said talks were under way to sell a similar amount of phosphate in a deal he hoped would be concluded soon.



## INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY SCHOOL THE BRITISH CURRICULUM SCHOOL IN AMMAN

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## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation.

Established 1973

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.  
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the  
Jordan Times advertising department.

## Message worth noting

THERE IS a twin message in the government's decision to free 81 of the members of the "Prophet Mohammad's Army" and to prosecute only those who have been detained on serious charges. The first suggests that Jordan is determined to root out any unlawful activities that may exist in the country no matter under what banner they take place. Those individuals or groups who threaten national security have to understand the folly of their intentions and actions in no uncertain terms. The second message from the government on the other hand is that the decision to end the incarceration of the 81 group is based on the country's long tradition of compassion and reconciliation within the concept of the one Jordanian family that His Majesty the King always prided himself in.

The history of the Kingdom is replete with cases when persons condemned for very serious violations of state security were rehabilitated and reinstated even in high posts. This approach has served the nation well and added a touch of humanity to its national character. Yet, the issue of how the government has handled the entire file of the arrested members of the "Prophet Mohammad's Army" leaves much to be desired. Having detained about a hundred people suspected of threatening national security more than a month ago it was incumbent on the concerned authorities to either press charges against the accused or free them soon after their arrest. Both the national laws as well as relevant international law require the government to detain a suspect or suspects only for a relatively short period of time without bringing charges against them. In the present case, it appears that even those set free presumably for lack of sufficient evidence to incriminate them were held in custody for more than a month and a half without a specific charge. Such record for the administration of criminal justice violates not only the local and international laws but also the spirit of the new democratic era in the country. On the other hand, if as reputed, the freed persons were "guilty" of carrying unlicensed arms, then it would have been wiser and more prudent to prosecute them as well under the relevant sections of the national penal code instead of letting them loose.

These observations should not distract our attention, however, from the central issue related to the total and unequivocal rejection of the notion that in this new phase of democracy there is room for armed bands or factions to roam the political landscape of the country at will. It should be understood by all individuals and groups of whatever orientation or persuasion that the only place for them to assert themselves and make their views known is the political arena. And obviously the time to identify any perspectives or ideology that they may have is during the national election campaigns when the people of Jordan have an ample opportunity to get acquainted with such varied orientations and elect their representatives accordingly.

The criminally charged members suspected of having committed acts of terrorism against Jordanian targets will have plenty of room and opportunity to defend themselves when their cases are heard before the State Security Court. This time around, the court's decisions are subject to appeal, thanks to the new reforms that have been introduced in our legal system lately. All the necessary legal safeguards as spelled out by local and international standards will be accorded the accused. This is more than they had bargained for when they carried out their criminal acts.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

AL RA'I Arabic daily Monday attacked the U.S. and other Western nations for their lies about an alleged Iraqi invasion of the Kuwaiti Bubiyan island in the Gulf and said that these nations were quick to condemn the alleged invasion without making certain that such attack had actually taken place. The paper said that Washington, Paris and London were quick to bring forth a U.N. Security Council threat to Iraq based on the fabricated reports and allegations from the Kuwaiti government. Even certain Arab countries allied with the West joined the chorus and began issuing accusations and threats against Baghdad without due consideration of the false reports, the paper noted. The propaganda campaign launched against Iraq, the paper noted, is clearly a pretext to justify the continued embargo on the Arab country with total disregard to the lives of 18 million people who face hunger, disease and deprivation. Indeed, Washington is leading the Western nations' campaign of terror against other countries of the world at a time when they claim that they are concerned over the people of the Soviet republics who are facing food shortages, the paper added. The Western nations realize that in the light of the presence of foreign forces in Kuwait and the Gulf countries and owing to the present siege imposed on Iraq, no Iraqi forces would contemplate such invasion of an isolated island in the Gulf, the paper continued. Yet, the Western media started a campaign against Iraq to justify the continued tragedy of the Iraqi people who continue to face hardships and diseases. The paper said that the new world order advocated by the United States is taking shape with very horrible proportions that can only pave the ground for the rebirth of an imperialist and colonialist era.

Al Dustour daily Monday said that Israel was approaching the newly independent Soviet republics in a bid to ensure continued Soviet Jewish emigration. The paper said that the Islamic republics, which broke away from the Soviet Union, should be approached by the Arab and Islamic countries to forestall any Israeli move in this direction. The paper noted that the Soviets backed by Western countries are now wooing the new republics to win their favour and ensure the continued flow of Jews into occupied Palestine, but the Arab and Islamic countries are not doing anything and just watching the developments without any move to safeguard Arab and Islamic interests. The paper noted that Israel is even trying to woo the Islamic nations in order to guarantee continued immigration and is being helped by the Western Europeans who have already recognized the new republics.

## The View from Fourth Circle

# Falafel for lunch, or eternal wards of history?

By Rami G. Khouri

THE next several months — perhaps only weeks — may determine the future course of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the broader Middle East situation for many years to come. The predominant view of Arab governments is that we should seize the current opportunity to attend the peace conference to be cosponsored by the USA and the USSR, despite obvious imbalances between the strength of the Israelis and the Arabs. The predominant view of Arab people is that a peace conference is nothing more than an American hoax and an Israeli trap — an opportunity for the Arabs to surrender gracefully and live forever under indirect Israeli-American tutelage. The Palestinians have the most to lose and nothing to gain but humiliating autonomy, according to the latter view, and they should have nothing to do with current peace-making efforts.

I disagree, and I must confess and come clean: this is one of the few times in my adult life when I agree with Arab governments, and disagree with the predominant grassroots Arab sentiment. As a Palestinian myself, I feel this is a potentially historic moment when the Palestinians must seize the opportunity at hand — no matter how awkward, imbalanced or humiliating it may appear at first sight. We should not only enter into peace talks, but should do so enthusiastically and energetically, precisely because this is the moment to turn weakness into strength, and to help mold history instead of remaining its victims. Here are some reasons why:

1. The strength of the Palestinian/Arab case has always been moral, historical, human, legal and political, while the strength of the Israeli side has always been in the military sphere — though Israel has also benefited from some judicious duplicity and crass, self-serving expediency by Her Britannic Majesty's Government and Purveyors of Imperial Greed (in the early years of this century), and subsequently from the junk sale of electoral souls that masquerades as the United States Congress and political leadership (in the recent years of this century). Never mind. The world is an imperfect place, inhabited by weak and often trashy people, frequently even ruled by them.

The best way to overcome the failures of the past — the stench of rotten politics and cheap politicians — is to manoeuvre ourselves into a situation in which Arab-Israeli terms of reference are not the military balance on the ground in the Holy Land or the next election in New Jersey, but rather U.N. resolutions, international law and the power of global consensus and morality. In these fields, the Palestinians/Arabs have a powerful, probably an overwhelming, case to argue.

2. We will never be able to draw on our strengths if we allow ourselves to be caught off balance by outrageous demands by the Israelis that are usually supported by Washington. The argument about the make-up of the Palestinian delegation is a case in point. I love Jerusalem as much as the next Palestinian, Arab or Semite, but I would not allow its procedural symbolism to prevent the convening of a peace conference. I would accept to send to the peace talks a Palestinian negotiator who once lived next an old lady in Ramallah whose daughter was once briefly engaged to a shepherd from Hebron whose goats once accidentally wandered into the fields of a farmer from Jericho whose mother once had a falafel lunch in Jerusalem on her way to attend boarding school in Haifa.

Who sits at the table will not determine the fate of Jerusalem any more than will the colour of the upholstery covering the negotiating seats. The Arab identity of east Jerusalem is indelibly etched into our hearts. Jerusalem resides in the flesh of every Arab, Muslim and man and women of morality, of whatever religion. It cannot be denied us simply on the basis of who sits at a negotiating table. To attend a peace conference with Palestinian representatives from other parts of Palestine is not to surrender our claim to Jerusalem, our rights in Palestine, or our love for our Arab Nation and patrimony. Those who make this argument are allowing themselves to be used by Israel and its Western backers.

The Israelis — serious historians that they are — are trying to play on our emotional weaknesses and our exaggerated sense of shame and honour. They know we are likely to make a last bitter stand on the Jerusalem issue; and they know this may cause the whole peace conference to collapse — which is very much to their linking. The last thing the Israelis want is to attend a peace

conference where virtually the whole world will support the Palestinian right of self-determination and will insist on the Israeli obligation to withdraw from the territories occupied in 1967. The Palestinians/Arabs should attend the conference on the best possible terms available today, and make a public declaration of our claims on Israel and our rights in Jerusalem and the rest of Palestine. The negotiators chosen by the Palestinians and the PLO will be clearly identified as such, and will make it clear that they engage in peace on the basis of rejecting Israel's claims to all of Jerusalem. We have several U.N. Security Council resolutions to this effect, unanimously approved by all the permanent members. What more do we need — Barbara Bush holding our hand? What are we afraid of? Why do we hesitate?

3. Our claims and rights are substantial, and should be developed as the centerpiece of the negotiations. We have scores of Security Council and General Assembly resolutions negating Israel's annexations of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights and its actions to change the character of the occupied territories, and affirming the Palestinians' right of self-determination, statehood, and compensation or return for the Palestinian refugees. This is the moment to sit at a table and to bring before the court of world public opinion our claim to have international legal and moral standards applied to us in the same manner as they are applied elsewhere in the world, such as Kuwait. Israel claims its legitimacy on the basis of U.N. General Assembly Resolution 181 — but that resolution also calls for an Arab Palestinian state, and it was voted for by the USA in 1947. Clearly, the Israelis seek to avoid a peace conference based on U.N. resolutions and international legitimacy. We should be working for such a conference.

The whole world is engaged in one of the most exciting transnational human/political dynamics in recent centuries, characterized by a wholesale shift towards democracy, pluralism, human rights, and regional integration. The moral and legal pivot of this global movement is the United Nations and its resolutions. We have dozens of resolutions affirming our rights. This is the moment for the Palestinians and the Arabs to join and to ride on the back of the political mainstream of the world, and to draw on the considerable goodwill around the world in order to support the Palestinians and isolate the Israelis.

4. The long-term dynamics of the region are irrefutable. Today there are 25 million Arabs and some four million Israelis. In several decades, there will be 400 million Arabs and nearly six million Israelis, and after a century the ratios will continue to grow proportionately. One day — in the intermediate future, when the Arabs act intelligently and honourably — the Israelis will have to come to the Arabs and beg us for autonomy. In the long run, the Israelis cannot dominate the region any more than did the Crusaders, the European colonialists or any of the other foreign occupiers who coveted our ancient and holy land. But the long run is an easy argument, preferred by the weak and the disheartened. It allows us to abdicate our responsibility to the current generations of Palestinians and Arabs who have suffered so much, and simply to throw our fate to the future. This is political irresponsibility and moral weakness of the highest order.

If we rely on history and leave the Palestine issue for future generations to resolve, the question then becomes: how much more turmoil and pain will the region have to endure? Will the Middle East and its people continue to suffer ever more severe cycles of personal humiliation, mass despair, social turbulence, political violence, human agony, economic regression and national disintegration before they finally explode in a conflagration so massive and violent that it physically destroys or politically obliterates the Israelis — in a replay of the Crusader adventure? Or, can the region and its people attain national security, stability and political rights through a peaceful process in which international legitimacy is implemented to the satisfaction of all?

5. I am sure that we shall triumph in the end, but the end may not come before many decades or centuries of needless human suffering. The Palestinian cause is real, our case strong, our heritage intact, our hopes alive, our memories powerful, and our identity vibrant. We are unlikely to suffer the fate of the American Indians, the Kurds, the Armenians, the aborigines, or

others who were trampled by imperial greed and lost out on their national rights and dignity. But then, we may. If we continue to say "no" to the international consensus, and to run against the tide of a majority of people around the world who genuinely support us — and if we do this primarily for reasons of pride and diplomatic cold feet — we are likely simply to wallow in our own righteousness and anger. In the meantime, millions of Palestinians continue to suffer a daily life of uncertainty, fear, discrimination and vengeance by Israelis and even some ruling Arab elites who have quickly learned London's and Washington's lessons of mercantile greed, human frailty and the sick thrill of racist violence.

We have nothing to fear from a peace conference based on U.N. resolutions and the principle of exchanging land for peace. We should go into the conference with confidence and certitude, demanding nothing less than full implementation of international legitimacy as enshrined in U.N. resolutions. Timing, transitions, personalities and other issues are negotiable, because they are essentially procedural rather than substantive. The essence of peace is not negotiable: Palestine is an Arab land, and there must be an Arab Palestine.

An Arab Palestinian will come into being if politically legitimate Palestinians and other Arabs participate actively in a peace process that may achieve our desired objectives. Rejecting to participate in negotiations because the current military balance is against us, or because of some procedural nicety that rubs against our sense of emotional decorum or national honour, is counter-productive. We will simply be left behind as uncared for wards of history, selling our embroidery and ceramics in camps that attract tourists, academics and eternal fact-finding missions. Many books will be written about us, and some people will build museums in our memory.

We have already agreed to partition Palestine, to name non-PLO negotiators in the first stage of talks, to enter into some sort of confederal arrangement with Jordan, and to accept the existence of Israel, the key resolutions 242 and 338, a phased Israeli withdrawal, and probably a demilitarized Palestine. We declared a state of Palestine. We have waged a heroic intifada for nearly four years. Do these things mean nothing? Are they only for show, or to feel good? What are we waiting for? The next logical step in the historical trend we have followed since 1973 is to sit with the Israelis and hammer out an honourable peace, based on U.N. resolutions. If the proposed conference is based on 242/338, land-for-peace, and the non-admissibility of the acquisition of land by force, we should be forcing the pace of negotiations and pressuring the Israelis to keep up with us, rather than allowing them to establish the ground rules. When the terms of reference switch from Israeli military strength to the Arabs' legitimate moral and political claims and the pertinent U.N. resolutions, the likelihood is that Israel will become increasingly isolated. It will have to submit to increasing international pressure to withdraw from the occupied territories and coexist with some sort of Palestinian state.

6. If the conference fails or never takes place, both of which are likely possibilities, the Middle East region simply continues on its tortured course, until the pressures and disparities get so immense that we are all engulfed by a maelstrom of rage and destruction. Arab lands would then be grabbed by regional powers, such as Iran, Turkey and Israel, as the 20th Century Arab order reaches its low point and the physical patrimony of contemporary Arabism finally crumbles under the weight of its own incoherence, incompetence, despotism and greed. A new generation of leaders would then take over the region — probably extremist secular or religious demagogues who would simply bring on further catastrophe, but perhaps young democrats who would have learned from the destruction that only through democratic expression of popular will can the Arab World snap out of its cycle of regression and aspire to achieve its potential. In either case, we would have lost nothing by actively participating in a peace conference. We would have gained the satisfaction of showing the Israelis to be intransigent and predatory — if the conference fails — and if the conference succeeds, we would have gained the indescribable pleasure of going to Jerusalem, and enjoying a falafel lunch in freedom.

## Children in the intifada: the psychological impact

By Graham Usher

OF all international conflicts, the intifada is perhaps most widely seen as involving children. Images on our TV screens clothe the various meanings of the uprising on the child's small shoulders so that, in the West, the very word intifada conjures up figures of youth — swathed in kufiyas, fleeing under tear gas, throwing stones. And while media stereotypes rarely tell the whole truth, here, at least, they allude to it. Most commentators agree that the central actors in the struggle against Israeli occupation have been Palestinian children. They are also, overwhelmingly, its victims.

According to a report published in May 1990 by the Swedish Save the Children Organisation, 159 Palestinian children were killed and 63,000 suffered intifada-related injuries between December 1987 and December 1989. Of the fatalities, 106 died from gunshot wounds and 39 from exposure to tear gas. Of the injuries, 29,000 were from army beatings alone. In all cases, the report accuses the Israeli military of "unjustified, unreasonable, excessive and unlawful use of lethal force against defenceless Palestinian children."

But children are not just victims of military violence; they are often made its accomplices. The most brutal instance of this is the punishment of humiliation, where children are forced by the army to witness the gratuitous abuse of other family members. This practice has become so widespread throughout the occupied territories that Palestinians are loath to believe that it is due to a few "rogue" soldiers. Its routineness, they say, amounts to a deliberate policy in which fundamental family relations are attacked as a way of bringing about political docility. James Garbarino —

ing shabab (youths). "There is the intifada and the hidden intifada ... Sometimes you will see the Palestinian youth with the kufiya round his race — the way he is portrayed in the Western media ... This distorts what the intifada is about. They are not portraying the fear felt by the youth ..."

The uprising has transformed the lives of all Palestinian children. But the psychological impact of this is double-edged. Dr. Iyad Sarraj, a psychiatrist working in the Gaza Strip, lists disorders amongst children that are now "almost epidemic". Phobias, difficulties of concentration, sleeplessness, refusal to eat, attempted suicides; even hysterical convergence — a child will suddenly become paralysed or unable to see. You don't see that in the West anymore. All these things are about anxiety and fear."

Sarraj finds the cause of the distress in the excessive levels of military violence to which children are exposed. Thus different kinds of trauma are related to different forms of collective punishment. One study of Gazan families subjected to repeated curfew found that children were prone to be "withdrawn, developing agoraphobic symptoms when curfew is lifted."

But children are not just victims of military violence; they are often made its accomplices. The most brutal instance of this is the punishment of humiliation, where children are forced by the army to witness the gratuitous abuse of other family members. This practice has become so widespread throughout the occupied territories that Palestinians are loath to believe that it is due to a few "rogue" soldiers. Its routineness, they say, amounts to a deliberate policy in which fundamental family relations are attacked as a way of bringing about political docility. James Garbarino —

who treated victims of military humiliation in Argentina — writes of its effect on children: "The intent is usually to demoralise and intimidate parents as a way to neutralise them politically, but one consequence is to undermine the child's mental health."

Dr. Sarraj's own work with Palestinian children bears out Mr. Garbarino's analysis. When "young children witness their parents being beaten in front of their eyes, their main image of security is shattered". The child's psychological response to this sudden, violent vulnerability is a behavioural pendulum that swings wildly between defiance and fear. Dr. Sarraj tells of a six-year old who, for three months, refused to leave his home. "He told me he had been with his father one day when soldiers stopped him and beat him up ... The boy had realised that his father could no longer protect him."

Yet — as Mr. Garbarino asserts — equally common reactions to humiliation are "shame, rage and political resolve." Dr. Sarraj sees these emotions in the passionate identification the stabab make with the national struggle. "Because they see their parents humiliated, their anger becomes directed against the forces of occupation rather than their family." The psychological corollary here is not of insecurity manifested as phobia, but of fearlessness.

**Strategies of coping**  
There are 120 kindergartens in the occupied territories. These have been set up, funded and sustained by Palestinian women. According to Asia Habash, they have mainly "been responsible for childcare and early education." It is from the matrices of these centres — and the women's committees that run them — that an indigenous Palestinian psychology has

evolved. For it is to them the Palestinian mother turns when faced with the psychological detritus of their children: "The intent is usually to demoralise and intimidate parents as a way to neutralise them politically, but one consequence is to undermine the child's mental health."

Since the intifada began, teams of women have gone out to camps and villages to ensure that mediation becomes an owned, communal practice. For Dr. Sarraj the purpose has been to "help mothers understand what is happening to their children so that they can cope with their behaviour." But the means have been to utilise existing features of Palestinian culture to show that, if employed consciously, will mediate a child's stress. Thus a study of Qabatiya village in the West Bank showed how children's ability to cope with war trauma is related to the perceived strength of their mothers. In one household, where family members said 17 tear-gas canisters were dropped from a helicopter, the mother's forthrightness appeared to set an example of fearlessness for her seven children.

Such practices provide not only therapeutic models to be emulated throughout the territories. They also act as prisms wherein a community can perceive the psychological resources latent in themselves via

fication is the most significant aspect of Palestinian mental health practice. Nationalism here is not just an ideological position; it is a clinical technique. Dr. Sarraj describes his treatment of child torture victims: "When I am faced with a child who has been tortured, I ask 'why do you think this is happening to you as a Palestinian?' I ask this as a way of moving the victim from an exploration of feelings to a more cognitive understanding of the situation, to get him or her to understand the event politically."

**Victims of torture**  
Israel's use of torture against Palestinians is not new. A study published in the Sunday Times in 1977 concluded that "torture of Arab prisoners in Israeli prisons is so widespread ... it appears to be sanctioned as deliberate policy". What is new is that with the intifada this "deliberate policy" is being used against ever younger age groups. Dr. Sarraj tells of a boy who, after imprisonment, became uncharacteristically aggressive towards his family. "I got him to express some of the guilt and shame that he had been bottling up. It turned out that he had been tortured. There had been no sexual abuse, but he had repeatedly been threatened with it."

For children, it is not simply the physical experience of torture that is disabling. The psychological threat exuded by torture — the powerlessness it imposes — is even more traumatic. So how can the child torture victim be helped?

According to Dr. Sarraj, "if children have been tortured, one way to make what has happened more bearable is to get them to relate it to the national struggle." This therapeutic use of national identity and demonstrate self control and responsibility, but they are all determined by the national struggle. The two are inseparable." — Middle East International, London.

## Israel says Baker due in Mideast

(Continued from Page 1)

wide assurances of U.S. support on key issues in advance of attending a peace conference. Palestinians want him to reaffirm a U.S. commitment to a settlement based on trading land for peace, which Israel opposed.

Mr. Baker, who has secured a Soviet role as co-sponsor of the peace talks, is unlikely to receive conclusive answers from either the Israelis or Palestinians during his next visit.

The Israelis will not commit themselves to attending until they know the nature of Palestinian participation, demanding a major role in determining who speaks for them.

The Palestinians will consult with the PLO in Tunis after meeting Mr. Baker and a final position will have to be approved by the Palestine National Council, a gathering of Palestinian leaders expected to be held in September in Aigues.

A senior PLO official said any delay in holding a Middle East peace conference would "seriously prejudice" efforts at achieving peace in the region.

Arab countries would be "the main losers" of any delay, which "would affect the credibility of Washington and bring the region to a situation comparable to that after June 1967," Mr. Mohammad Milhem said in an interview with Tunisian radio.

Israel would be the main beneficiary of a delay in the conference, said Mr. Milhem, head of

the PLO's Occupied Territories Department, in an interview from Amman.

Israel would take advantage of a postponement of the conference to increase its settlements in the occupied territories to create "a new state of affairs rendering the Palestinian people's objectives impossible," Mr. Milhem said.

But he said that "what happened in the Soviet Union should be a catalyst for setting a date for the peace conference." He did not explain what he meant.

The underground leaders of the uprising called Monday for further talks with U.S. Secretary of State James A. Baker and condemned threats against Palestinians who met him in the Nile delta.

A leaflet by the leadership of the uprising appeared to be a response to a threat issued by the Islamic Jihad group after Mr. Baker's last visit.

Islamic Jihad said in a leaflet on Aug. 4 that Palestinian leader Faisal Husseini "and his negotiators" faced assassination. The others who met Mr. Baker in July were Hanan Ashrawi and Zakaria Al Agha.

The latest leaflet said such threats were "not appropriate" and added: "Despite the differences between the factions regarding the meeting with Baker, the unified national leadership of the uprising still believes that the democratic dialogue is the only way to strengthen (our) unity and condemn these threats."

**Kouchner says Garang in control**

(Continued from Page 1)

victims was injured critically.

The man lay near death at the regional capital Wau as the United Nations sought for hours to obtain rebel and government permission to fly the victims to Khartoum for treatment, said Trevor Page, the capital's top U.N. official.

**Relief flights**

A landmine explosion destroyed a Red Cross relief plane and injured its five crew members as they took off Monday from a government-controlled airstrip in war-torn southern Sudan, a relief official said.

He said one of the foreign

rebels and government forces since the conflict began. Hundreds of thousands more have died from a famine created by the war.

**Ten consolation prizes totaling JD 1,000 each wins JD 100**

**Holder of ticket No. 30834**

WinsJD 25,000

**Holder of ticket No. 24929**

WinsJD 6,000

**Holder of ticket No. 18361**

WinsJD 3,000

**Holder of ticket No. 49708**

WinsJD 2,500

**Holder of ticket No. 66874**

WinsJD 1,500

**Holder of ticket No. 66824**

WinsJD 1,200

**Holder of ticket No. 36437**

WinsJD 1,000

**Holder of ticket No. 65012**

WinsJD 600

**Ten consolation prizes totaling JD 100 each wins JD 10**

**58852 43248 74987 18037**

win JD 200 each

**44540 25218 17194**

win JD 100 each

**TICKETS ENDING WITH**

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Win JD 25 each

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Win JD 10 each

**7120 0869**

**1971 4153**

Win JD 5 each

**8000 tickets ending with Sb (6)**

Win JD 5 each

**COVER PRIZES FOR THE LOTTERY SELLERS**

**40**

covers, attached to the stub of 10 ending in

**263 290 336 107 136**

Win JD 10

**Winners of the grand prizes in the ordinary issue number 15 of August 17, 1991**

**Mohamed Dahab - Driver**

Hall first JD 25,000

**Nasir Al Shwaihi - Manager**

Hall first JD 12,500

**Ahmed Saleh - Res. Owner**

Hall second JD 3,000

**Abdul Hamid Al Shuhaimi - Legal Representative**

Kuwait - Hall second JD 3,000

**Munir Sabri - Student**

Amman - Hall third JD 2,500

**Rashed Marmaduk - Employee**

Amman - Hall fifth JD 700

**Assaad Al Hali - Technical Eng.**

Hall fifth JD 700

**Next Drawing takes place on September 17, 1991**

**First eight biggest prizes are issued from GUVS headquarters**

## A delicate balance in Egypt

**NOWHERE** in the world is the delicate balance between population growth and environmental stability under more pressure than in Egypt. With nearly 100 per cent of that country's people living and working on but 3 per cent of its land, and with a population increase of some one million persons every eight months, there remains little doubt which way the scales are tipping. Louis Werner, writing in People magazine, provides the first of two reports from the Nile delta.

**BECAUSE** the River Nile plays such a predominant role in all facets of Egyptian life, environmental problems there are compounded in both complexity and severity the farther one travels downstream. Indeed, as soon as the Nile passes the city of Cairo, whose 12 million residents use the river to carry off whatever cannot be recycled, the broader environmental implications of river pollution become unmistakable.

It is not an overstatement to say that whatever a Cairene flushes away today, a Nile delta farmer will drink or irrigate with tomorrow.

The pernicious effect that rapid population growth has on the environment is amplified on the

land reclamation ("new land" or "horizontal expansion") projects at the edge of the delta. This is a major cause for alarm, because ever since the raising of the Aswan High Dam, new land development has been a chief government policy. Perhaps no one has been more positive on this than Dr. Essa Mohammad Sayyid Ahmad, general director of the Ministry of Public Works' irrigation improvement projects for the eastern delta.

"Where once you might have had 95 per cent of the entire delta under cultivation, now it has been reduced to less than 85 per cent.

Where once you saw watermelon and clover growing, now you see houses, roads, and the public utilities needed for so many more people than there was before," Dr. Essa may say.

"But the 2.8 million feddans of planned reclamation projects at the delta's edges won't come close to replacing the agricultural productivity lost in its centre."

Presently this new land scheme is irrigated by one of Egypt's foulest and most fetid wastewater canals, the notorious Bahr Al Baqr, which ignominiously serves the dual role of Cairo's household sewer and the northern industrial belt's effluent drain.

The long-term clean-up plan, whose completion date is still years away, calls for the Ministry of Housing to upgrade Cairo's sewerage system and the Ministry of Industry to build treatment facilities for factory run-off.

In the meantime, Dr. Essa is saddled with the unenviable job of putting the Bahr Al Baqr to productive downstream use in the reclamation area. To do this, his irrigation engineers must mix its polluted drainwater with fresh water arriving from the tail of the Sidiyya Canal's nearby Bateek branch. The resulting brew, still quite black and odorous, is then used as the area's sole source of

water for the eastern delta's new land reclamation area in the delta's Sharqiyah Governorate, some two hours by car north of the city of Zagazig, reveals just how misplaced this hope in the future may be.

The case of an irrigation project serving a nearby land reclamation area in the delta's Sharqiyah Governorate, some two hours by car north of the city of Zagazig, reveals just how misplaced this hope in the future may be.

The health consequences of irrigating from the Bahr Al Baqr or eating food grown in the area, are unknown. Rumours of heavy metals in the water are shared by agricultural engineers, but the public health authorities responsible have never collected samples to determine if in fact it poses a risk.

The common wisdom about the water's safety meanwhile comes in the form of black humour. "The Bahr Al Baqr," one farmer said, "is too dirty for the billiards snail to survive, so at least we don't have to fear that." Unfortunately, such small consolation is not a sufficient answer to the environmental questions now being pressed upon Egypt's land reclamation policies.



The polluted drainwater of Bahr Al Baqr canal joins the Sidiyya canal (photo by Walter Aransky)

## JORDAN WELFARE LOTTERY

Ordinary issue No. 15



Drawing of: Sep. 2, 1991

### Winning Tickets

Ten consolation prizes totaling JD 1,000 each wins JD 100

**30833 30844 30934 31834 40834**

**30833 30824 30734 30934 20834**

Ten consolation prizes totaling JD 600 each wins JD 60

**24920 24939 24029 25929 34929**

**24928 24919 24829 23929 14929**

Ten consolation prizes totaling JD 300 each wins JD 30

**18262 18371 18461 19361 28361**

**18360 18351 18261 17361 06361**

Ten consolation prizes totaling JD 200 each wins JD 20

**49709 49718 49808 40708 59708**

**49707 49798 49608 48708 39708**

Ten consolation prizes totaling JD 150 each wins JD 15

**66875 66884 66874 65874 56874**

Ten consolation prizes totaling JD 100 each wins JD 10

**66825 66834 66924 67824 76824**

**66823 66814 66724 65824 56824**

Ten consolation prizes totaling JD 80 each wins JD 8

**36438 36447 36457 37437 46437**

**36436 36427 36337 35437 26437**

Ten consolation prizes totaling JD 70 each wins JD 7

**65013 65022 65112 66012 75012**

**65011 65002 65912 64012 55012**

### Ticket numbers

58852 43248 74987 18037

win JD 200 each

### Ticket numbers

44540 25218 17194

win JD 100 each

### TICKETS ENDING WITH

### 6253 7547 2762

Win JD 25 each

### 6191 9768 5742

Win JD 10 each

### 7120 0869

**1971 4153**

Win JD 5 each

### 800

## Handball gaining popularity in Jordan

By Aileen Bannayan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Handball, a team sport not much often talked about on the sports circuit, is slowly but surely gaining popularity in Jordan.

The Jordanian national men's and women's teams recently had a series of matches in Amman and Irbid with their Iraqi counterparts. Earlier, the national teams travelled to Syria where they met the Syrian national teams.

"If we have such continued competition, our teams will most certainly improve," said Dr. Sari Hamdan, deputy chairman of the Jordan Handball Federation (JHF). "Only competitions can really evaluate our teams' training, preparations and shortcomings."

Dr. Hamdan stressed that "the lack of much needed competition, especially with Arab and Asian national teams, adversely affects our players. Referees and coaches should also attend advanced training courses. But this is not possible with the available financial resources."

The financial capability of the Jordan Handball Federation is limited and mainly depends on the Ministry of Youth and some private contributions.

Dr. Hamdan emphasised the importance of "setting up a sports fund which will most certainly help in financ-

ing and upgrading all our sports teams and federations."

"The Jordan Handball Federation needs a special court for the national teams," Dr. Hamdan said. The women's team trains at the University of Jordan which has been "very helpful and cooperative." The men's team however uses the Sports Palace court "which is often reserved for practice and competition, by other federations."

The latest matches against the Syrian and Iraqi national teams clearly showed how well our national teams are prepared. Last week the Iraqi national teams played a total of six matches in Amman and Irbid.

In the opening matches, the Iraqi women's team won with a score of 20-9, while the Jordanian men's team beat their Iraqi counterpart 25-20.

"We hope that some of the 16 clubs registered at the handball federation seriously try to form women's teams."

The Jordan Handball Federation wants to prepare the national teams for competition in Arab and Asian championships. The federation is in contact with other Arab federations to organise friendly matches for the national teams. On the other



The Jordanian women's national handball team (white shirts) on the attack against the Iraqi national team, at Al Hassan Sports City in Irbid.

hand the federation has already organised first and second division club competitions and the under 19 and under 17 competitions are now underway, with Al Arabi, Al Hussein and Yarmouk Al Shoumeh clubs in the lead.

As for the next Arab Championships, Dr. Ham-

dan said: "We really hope the Arab Championships due to be held in Syria next year will actually take place, as it is often cancelled or postponed. It will certainly be a good incentive for our national teams to train harder and 'achieve' a good standing among the other delegations who will take part."

### SPORTS NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Sampdoria beaten in 1st league match

ROME (R) — League champions Sampdoria was the biggest losers on the first day of the new Italian soccer season, losing 3-2 to Cagliari in Sardinia. Despite twice taking the lead through Brazilian Silas and captain Roberto Mancini, Sampdoria lost to goals from Cagliari's Uruguayan attackers Eusebio Francescoli and Jose Herrera. Even the late addition of Italian striker Gianluca Viali, brought on as a second half substitute, could not swing the game and Cagliari were unlucky not to score a fourth goal.

Internazionale Milan, the reigning UEFA Cup holder and third in the league last season, managed only a 1-1 home draw against Foggia, the newly-promoted second division champions. But city rival AC Milan, under new management this season, kicked off with a 1-0 win, at Ascoli while much-fancied Juventus beat Fiorentina by the same scoreline in Turin.

#### Atletico struggles against Burgos

MADRID (R) — Atletico Madrid kicked off its season with an uninspired 2-0 win in the Spanish first division against a nine-man Burgos team deprived of its first-choice goalkeeper after scuffles broke out on the pitch. After a goalless first half, the match erupted in the 46th minute when Burgos goalkeeper Agustín Elduayen was sent off for a professional foul on striker Manolo Sanchez. The referee awarded a penalty but his decision sparked an immediate protest and Burgos' Enrique Ayestarán was sent off after a scuffle for kicking out at the Atletico players. Four minutes later, after Burgos had brought on substitute goalkeeper Miguel Bastón as numerical replacement for midfielder Joseba Aguirre, the penalty was converted by Manolo.

#### PSV tops Dutch League

AMSTERDAM (R) — PSV Eindhoven maintained its 100 per cent record with comfortable 3-1 away win over a lacklustre Sparta Rotterdam to go top of the Dutch first division. Last year's League champions, PSV opened the scoring in the 16th minute when libero Giga Popescu rifled in a 15-metre shot. The team then seemed to lose its attacking edge until a halftime pep talk from trainer Bobby Robson restored the momentum. "In the break, we talked it over," said the former England manager. Wim Kieft scored in the 56th minute and midfielder Erwin Koeman added the third five minutes later after Sparta's Michel Valke lost control of the ball. Sparta striker Edwin Vurens scored a consolation goal shortly afterwards.

#### South Korea wins handball championship

HIROSHIMA, Japan (AP) — South Korea beat Japan 27-23 (13-8) Sunday in the final of the Asian Handball Championship and will represent Asia in next year's Olympic Games in Barcelona. South Korea is also qualified to compete in Group A in the 1993 World Championship in Sweden. China beat Qatar 29-17 and finished third. Qatar was fourth. South Korea captured the women's title by beating Taiwan 39-20 Saturday to represent Asia in the Olympics.

### GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TANIAH HIRSCH  
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#### PROTECT THOSE TRICKS

Both vulnerable. South deals.  
NORTH  
♦ J 10 9 8  
♥ 3  
♦ A K 6 5 4  
♦ 7 6 5  
WEST EAST  
♦ A 7 6  
♥ J 10 9 4 2  
♦ Q 10 9 7  
♦ 3  
SOUTH  
♦ Q 5 2  
♥ A K Q 8  
♦ void  
♦ A K J 10 4 2  
The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 Pass 1 Pass 1 Pass  
2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
3 NT Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Jack of ♦  
Some hands look so comfortable that doesn't seem to be any way to go down. Be careful. Bridge is a funny game.

What for a while looked like a most promising hand fizzled out when North showed strength in diamonds and not much else. South settled for a final contract of three no trump. It looked all too easy. After all, South seemed to have nine running tricks in hand.  
West led the jack of hearts and,

## Sabatini, Capriati to clash at U.S. Open quarters

NEW YORK (AP) — Jennifer Capriati routed Jo Durie, a Briton more than twice her age, 6-1, 6-2 in 52 minutes, moving into the U.S. Open quarterfinals for a showdown with defending champ Gabriela Sabatini.

At 15 years, five months, Capriati figures she's got it down just right, to win it all here and become the youngest U.S. champion in history.

"Last year, definitely, I didn't expect to win it," she said. "I know, because I got to the semis of the French, then I thought, well, maybe I can go pretty far. But it is going to be tough. And here, I see it more vivid. It is closer to me."

She is non-stop on the court, no messing around, no giggles. Four matches, all straight sets, average time: 48 minutes.

"She looks like she wants to get on with the game," said the 31-year-old Durie. "She serves very fast. She walks very fast, a bit like Steffi (Graf). You know that if, given half a chance, she is just going to whack the ball as hard as she can. Instead of me getting on with playing my game, I was watching her all the time. I think

that is sort of the intimidation that you get from Jennifer."

Sabatini is suddenly looking vulnerable, despite her insistence that she's playing better than last year.

The double-faulted a dozen times, smacked 41 unforced errors and failed to take advantage of easy opportunities against Jana Novotna, yet still won 6-4, 6-2 (7-4) because Novotna played worse.

Sabatini benefited from a bit of luck at times, including one running forehand in the second set that clipped the net and darted past Novotna as she charged in for a volley.

Against Capriati, Sabatini will have the added confidence of having beaten her in six of their seven tournament matches, losing only at the Canadian Open last month when she had to retire because of a blister. In a made-for-television exhibition here last Sunday, Sabatini also beat Capriati in straight sets.

Then men had a more dramatic day on the court. Swede Stefan Edberg, the no. 2 seed, survived a thrilling match against Michael Chang, 7-6 (7-2),

7-5, 6-3, that was much closer than the straight-sets result might indicate.

"He played some really unbelievable shots and I had to play my best tennis to beat him," said Edberg, who will play Javier Sanchez in the quarterfinals and try to reach the semis for the first time since 1987. Sanchez beat Gabriel Markus of Argentina 6-4, 6-2, 6-3.

"This is the best night match I've ever played here," said Edberg, who has never reached the U.S. Open finals.

Chang, who beat John McEnroe in the third round by Malvina Washington, looked so comfortable on Wimbledom's grass but still hasn't adjusted to the medium-fast hard courts at the National Tennis Centre.

He got through this match with a lot of help from Rostagno, who sprayed errors around the court in the first and third sets. Stich did the same in the second set, but bore down to come up with the big points in the tiebreaker.

"It just came down to Stefan was able to play the bigger points better," Chang said. "I really wanted to go out there and attack him. I think I was able to do that. I got into a little bit of trouble when I didn't get my first serve in."

Wimbledon champion Michael Stich stalked off the stadium

court, angry with himself even after winning and gaining a quarterfinals match against Ivan Lendl, a 7-5, 6-7 (4-7), 6-4, 6-2 victor over Goran Ivanisevic in a 3½-hour duel.

"I don't like the way I played," the tall, thin German growled after his second straight long match, a 6-2, 3-6, 6-1, 7-6 (7-4) victory over Derrick Rostagno.

"I have no touch for this surface, for the balls, and I don't have the right timing when I'm hitting the balls."

Stich, stretched to five grueling sets in the third round by Malvina Washington, looked so comfortable on Wimbledom's grass but still hasn't adjusted to the medium-fast hard courts at the National Tennis Centre.

He got through this match with a lot of help from Rostagno, who sprayed errors around the court in the first and third sets. Stich did the same in the second set, but bore down to come up with the big points in the tiebreaker.

"I'm never getting the feeling I'm enjoying being out there and hitting the ball," Stich said. "I'm having to fight every point, and it's hard work. I'm having to concentrate on every game."

## Tight Spot takes Arlington Million by a head

CHICAGO (R) — In a stirring four-horse photo finish, pre-race favorite Tight Spot stretched to a head victory in the 11th running of the Arlington Million at the Arlington International Racecourse.

Tight Spot, jockeyed by Laffit Pincay, ran second behind the pace-setting 32-1 long-shot Chenin Blanc for most of the race.

He took the lead in the stretch and then held off fast-closing bids by runner-up Algenib and third

place finisher Kartajena.

Chenin Blanc finished a neck back in fourth place.

The victory kept alive Tight Spot's perfect record of eight wins in as many career turf tries for trainer Ron McNally, who

saddled John Henry to victories in the first and fourth millions.

Pincay became the first jockey to win two millions. McNally is now level with Charlie Whittingham with three wins apiece in the two kilometres turf classic.

### Mutt'n'Jeff



### Andy Capp



### Peanuts



JORDAN TIMES, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1992

### HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 1, 1992

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

#### GENERAL TENDENCIES:

Many persons will be using most any means possible to meet their aims today. Some may be certain to act on a critical and sensible course of action that doesn't get you involved in a negative situation.

**ARIES:** (March 21 to April 19) You want to expand your horizons but you have some unfriendly and dreary chores to do and in particular you are apt to do nothing at all.

**TAURUS:** (April 20 to May 20) In the same vein as yesterday, anything that is yours between obligations and going off with friends you can lose out if you try to combine the two.

**GEMINI:** (May 21 to June 21) Study whatever will bring you some pleasure. Your favourable results from a previous outing may leave you with little time to go to something else.

**CARCINUS:** (June 22 to July 22) Make a point during the day to work along the lines that you have been neglecting.

**AQUARIUS:** (January 21 to February 19) You have some time to go to your office for the good things of life that mean the most to you and be with someone who has the background to aid you.

**LIBRA:** (September 23 to October 22) Look to your own affairs for the most part of the day.

**SCORPIO:** (October 23 to November 21) This is your time to spend money so that you can afford to go to some self-improvement activities and then go to amusement sites.

**SAGITTARIUS:** (November 22 to December 21) Make a point during the day to work along anything that you feel is important to you.

**CAPRICORN:** (December 22 to January 20) Whenever you have to make a decision, take a new approach at your usual outlets to avoid working angles on old ones.

**PISCES:** (February 20 to March 20) You are not the only one who has less money than you think to do what you need to do.

**ARIES:** (March 21 to April 19) You may be faced with a situation that is yours between obligations and going off with friends you can lose out if you try to combine the two.

**TAURUS:** (April 20 to May 20) In the same vein as yesterday, anything that is yours between obligations and going off with friends you can lose out if you try to combine the two.

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**Financial Markets** **Jordan Times**  
In co-operation with  
Cairo Amman Bank

Currency	New York Close	Tokyo Close
Sterling Pound*	1.6809	1.6877
Deutsche Mark	1.7470	1.7461
Swiss Franc	1.5265	1.5268
French Franc	5.9325	5.9315 **
Japanese Yen	136.83	136.84
European Currency Unit	1.7755	1.7761**

\* U.S. Per STG  
\*\* European Opening @ 2:30 p.m. GMT

Currency	1 MTHS	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS
U.S. Dollar	5.62	5.62	5.75	6.00
Sterling Pound	10.81	10.68	10.56	10.56
Deutsche Mark	9.00	9.05	9.25	9.31
Swiss Franc	8.04	7.87	7.81	7.75
French Franc	9.00	9.51	9.37	9.50
Japanese Yen	7.53	7.15	6.87	6.75
European Currency Unit	9.68	9.71	9.81	9.81

Interest bid rates for amounts exceeding U.S. Dollars 1,000,000 or equivalent.

Metal	USD/Oz	JD/Gm*	Metal	USD/Oz	JD/Gm
Gold	347.25	6.80	Silver	3.62	.090

\* 24 Karat

Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin

Currency	Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar	.890	.892
Sterling Pound	1.1582	1.1640
Deutsche Mark	.3943	.3963
Swiss Franc	.4508	.4531
French Franc	.1161	.1167
Japanese Yen*	.5037	.5082
Dutch Guilder	.3501	.3519
Swedish Krona	.1087	.1092
Italian Lira*	.0529	.0532
Belgian Franc	.01916	.01926

\* Per 100

Other Currencies

Currency	Bid	Offer
Bahraini Dinar	1.7850	1.7900
Lebanese Lira*	.0770	.0780
Saudi Riyal	.1835	.1842
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	—
Qatari Riyal	.1862	.1880
Egyptian Pound	.2100	.2200
Omani Riyal	1.7450	1.7600
UAE Dirham	.1845	.1880
Greek Drachma*	.3400	.3500
Cypriot Pound	1.4300	1.4400

\* Per 100

Index	31/8/1991 Close	1/9/1991 Close
All-Share	106.19	106.84
Banking Sector	98.93	99.93
Insurance Sector	116.59	117.35
Industry Sector	113.39	113.64
Services Sector	130.02	129.71

December 31, 1990 = 100

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midsession on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One Sterling	1.6850/60	U.S. dollar	Canadian dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.1410/15	Deutschmarks	Deutschmarks
	1.7440/50	Dutch guilders	Dutch guilders
	1.9655/65	Swiss francs	Swiss francs
	1.5285/95	Belgian francs	Belgian francs
	35.87/92	French francs	French francs
	5.9230/80	Italian lire	Italian lire
	1302/1303	Japanese yen	Japanese yen
	136.75/85	Swedish crowns	Swedish crowns
	6.3340/90	Norwegian crowns	Norwegian crowns
	6.8225/75	Danish crowns	Danish crowns
	6.7375/7425	U.S. dollars	U.S. dollars
One ounce of gold	347.60/348.10		

Tel: 677420

### CONCORD SQUEEZE

Show: 5:00, 6:45, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

### BODY ROCK

Show: 3:30 p.m.

Cinema Tel: 675571

### NIJOUN

To Be Opened Soon  
Nabil Mashini  
Theatre

Show: 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30 p.m.

## Thatcher says 'China will become an economic power to astonish the world'

TOKYO (R) — Former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Monday that China would become an economic power to astonish the world and that the economic success would bring democracy.

She told a business audience of more than 2,000 that Japan, as the major political democracy in Asia, had a key role to play to help China in this transition.

"As can be seen across the Pacific from Hong Kong to San Francisco, the Chinese are very enterprising, who with good government will display their talent and industry," she said.

Despite the June 1989 Beijing military crackdown on student protest, Mrs. Thatcher said, China had vigorously continued economic reforms, giving people incentives and decision-making that enabled them to raise living standards.

"China will become an economic power to astonish the world. Political democracy will follow," she said.

Mrs. Thatcher described communism as "a very bad creed to start with. This century has seen the rise and collapse of this totally materialistic creed. It was made for those at the centre, not the people. Democracy makes rulers subject to the ballot box."

Mrs. Thatcher called on Japan to take a leading role in bringing stalled GATT world trade talks to a conclusion.

"Amid praise for Japan's achievements, however, the champion of popular capitalism

gently chided her hosts for recent stock scandals in which ordinary investors lost out.

"I would like to see Japan as a champion of genuine free trade," she said. "There is not much time. It is time to be firm and get decisions."

The latest round of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) was to have been completed at the end of 1990 but talks stalled over differences about farm trade between the United States, the 12-nation European community and Japan.

Mrs. Thatcher said trade in manufactured goods had boomed since World War II because it had been conducted under GATT rules, while protectionism and abuse had marred the agriculture, services and intellectual property sectors not governed by GATT.

"I would like to see a North Atlantic free trade area, with the United States, Canada, Mexico and the countries of the European Community and east Europe. The wealthy nations have an obligation to open their markets to poorer nations," she said.

She proposed two other areas where Japan should play a more active world role.

One was to help authoritarian and totalitarian countries learn democracy and free enterprise.

The other was to ensure the soundness of the world financial system, with fair competition, eliminating cartels and honest and fair financial institutions.



Margaret Thatcher

Mrs. Thatcher did not explicitly refer to the recent Japanese brokerage scandal.

However her business audience can have no doubt what she means when she said:

"Popular capitalism is spreading worldwide. More and more people will depend on the integrity of financial institutions. Small and large investors must be given the same treatment."

The Japanese public was shocked in June and July when it learned that the nation's biggest securities houses made a habit of compensating elite clients for investment losses while letting ordinary private citizens suffer.

The government has promised to tighten the law to prevent such abuses in future.

Mrs. Thatcher arrived in Japan Sunday for a 10-day visit as guest of the giant Nippon Telephone and Telegraph Corp (NTT).

## World economy can afford it

## Soviets need lots of cash

WASHINGTON (R) — The Soviet Union will need tens of billions of dollars to rescue its shattered economy and many economists believe the money can be found without putting too much strain on the world economy.

While some rich nations such as the deficit-burdened United States will have difficulty generating cash for Moscow, the global pool of savings seems adequate for the task without the need for a big increase in world interest rates.

"It's a lot of money, but it's not enough to put tremendous upwards pressure on interest rates," said William Stirling, manager of international economics for financial house Merrill Lynch and Co.

Economists said the Soviet Union would need anywhere from \$15 billion to \$30 billion annually for the next few years to overhaul its battered economy and make the shift from communism to capitalism.

The money is expected to come mainly from the United States and its wealthy allies and eventually from such organisations as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

President George Bush has been reluctant to make any firm commitments until the Soviet situation becomes clearer. But he and other leaders of the industrial world have pledged to do what they can to help foster democracy and capitalism in their former cold war enemy.

The extra financing needs, coming on top of demands for capital from eastern Europe for economic reform and from the Gulf for economic reconstruction, has fanned fears of a global credit crunch that would put a crimp in the world economy.

But many economists believe that such fears are overblown.

Christopher Potts of Banque Indosuez in Paris dismissed fears of higher interest rates because of transfers to Moscow as a "fairy tale from the shortage of capital school."

Economists said that the initial impact on the global economy of reconstruction in the Gulf and reforms in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union will be positive as those countries buy more goods from the rest of the world.

In the longer run, the extra \$100 billion or so per year that might be needed in 1991-1992 for the Gulf, eastern Europe and the

Soviet Union will put some upward pressure on world interest rates and will slow global growth, but not much.

Econometric models such as those run by the International Monetary Fund calculate that financing demands on that order might push up world interest rates by around a quarter to a half of a percentage point. That would lead to slightly slower growth in the industrial world in the future, but not much, probably less than 0.25 per cent.

Economists said the impact is so small because the world economy is so large.

They added that some of the impact has probably already been taken into account by world financial markets and thus is reflected in the current level of global interest rates.

Peter Perkins, an international economist at the Dr/McGraw Hill think tank in Massachusetts, added that the Soviet Union and eastern Europe have large amounts of savings and that some of that money can be used to finance reforms.

"The Soviet Union and eastern Europe have fairly high savings rates," he said. "They save because there's nothing to buy."

## N. Korea urges its people to strengthen socialism

TOKYO (R) — North Korea Monday strongly urged its people to defend socialism, in apparent reaction to the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union.

The ruling Communist Party daily Rodong Sinmun made the call in an editorial headlined: "Let us think and

## Fighting dies down after Yugoslavia accepts peace plan

BELGRADE (R) — Fighting died down in the rebel Republic of Croatia Monday after Yugoslavia's warring factions signed a European Community (EC) brokered peace plan.

Sporadic mortar attacks in various parts of Croatia were reported overnight but the major flashpoints appeared calm. Zagreb Radio said a policeman was killed in the eastern Croatian village of Laskovo and houses were set on fire in Gospic near the Adriatic coast.

But there was widespread relief that a ceasefire had been agreed following the death of almost 400 people in ethnic violence in the past two months.

"A great morning has dawned on Croatia, there is belief in the beginning of the end of all the evils," the Croatian News Agency (HINA) proclaimed.

### Major arrives in Peking

PEKING (R) — British Prime Minister John Major began a three-day visit to China Monday saying it was time to end a period of international isolation imposed on Peking since the crushing of pro-democracy demonstrations two years ago.

"China has had a period of isolation. It needs people going in and telling them face-to-face what the rest of the world thinks," Mr. Major told reporters as he flew into Peking airport.

Mr. Major came from Moscow where, as representative of the Group of Seven industrialised countries, he met leaders of the reformist movement to discuss political structures emerging after the collapse of Communist rule.

British government officials said he would brief Chinese leaders, including Prime Minister Li Peng, Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin and President Yang Shangkun, on the Soviet situation. The officials said they feared China would react to Soviet developments by tightening political controls.

Centrepiece of Mr. Major's visit is the signing of an agreement Tuesday on construction of a large new airport in the British colony of Hong Kong, which returns to Chinese rule in 1997. The \$16.3 billion U.S. project

Croatian President Franjo Tudjman was more cautious. "The end is still far away," he said.

"The fact that representatives of Serbia ... accepted the (EC) declaration and documents on a ceasefire is in itself a great thing and a victory for our just policy. But it remains to be seen what will happen in reality."

Yugoslavia's six republics early Monday accepted and signed a plan — presented by Dutch Foreign Minister Hans Van Den Broek, chairman of the EC Council of Ministers — for peace talks and a ceasefire in Croatia monitored by international observers.

The ceasefire agreement calls for an immediate disengagement by all sides involved in the fighting, the disbanding of all irregular paramilitary forces and the withdrawal of the federal army to barracks.

The army has been increasingly involved in the violence, fighting alongside Serbian guerrillas opposed to Croatian independence, "Tanjus" reported.

The republic, whose declaration of independence on June 25 sparked off the fighting, has a 600,000-strong Serb minority among its population of 4.5 million.

Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, who blocked earlier EC peace initiatives, told Mr. Van Den Broek after the signing that Serbs and Croats must participate equally in monitoring the ceasefire in neighbouring Slovenia.

A spokesman for the EC observers said at their headquarters in Zagreb that it was too early to say how and when the mission would expand its activities to include Croatia.

He said he hoped extra observers would arrive within a week. They would be deployed as soon as possible, "but it won't be today or tomorrow."

The victims of aggression must be protected and Serbs are the victims," Yugoslav News Agency (TANJUS) quoted Mr. Milosevic as telling Mr. Van Den

Broek.

The Dutch foreign minister said he understood Mr. Milosevic's concern for Serbs in Croatia "but I believe it is necessary to protect all victims of violence," Tanjus reported.

Monitoring the ceasefire will be carried out by the army, Croatian authorities and representatives of Serbs in Croatia. They will be backed by EC observers, who are already successfully monitoring a ceasefire in neighbouring Slovenia.

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